

Occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers,(1) 1976-2000 (2)

Rhode Island

Year	Injuries and illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases without lost workdays
		Total (3)	With days away from work (4)			Total (3)	With days away from work (4)	
1976.....	9.2	3.9	3.8	5.3	8.9	3.8	3.7	5.1
1977.....	9.4	3.9	3.8	5.5	9.1	3.7	3.7	5.4
1978 (5).....	9.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	9.0	4.3	4.2	4.7
1979 (5).....	9.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	9.1	4.7	4.5	4.4
1980.....	9.6	4.9	4.8	4.6	9.3	4.8	4.7	4.5
1981.....	9.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	9.0	4.5	4.4	4.5
1982.....	8.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	8.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
1983 (5).....	8.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	8.1	4.2	4.1	3.9
1984 (5).....	8.4	4.5	4.4	3.9	8.2	4.4	4.3	3.8
1985.....	8.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	8.7	4.5	4.4	4.2
1986.....	8.8	4.8	4.5	4.0	8.6	4.6	4.4	3.9
1987.....	10.8	5.9	5.1	4.9	10.4	5.7	5.0	4.7
1988.....	11.0	6.0	5.2	5.1	10.5	5.7	5.1	4.8
1989.....	10.4	5.7	5.1	4.7	9.9	5.5	4.9	4.4
1990.....	9.3	5.1	4.5	4.2	8.9	4.9	4.4	4.0
1991.....	8.7	4.9	4.2	3.8	8.3	4.6	4.0	3.6
1992 (6).....	8.5	4.2	3.6	4.3	8.0	4.0	3.4	4.0
1993 (6).....	7.9	4.0	3.3	3.8	7.5	3.9	3.1	3.6
1994 (6).....	8.5	4.1	3.1	4.4	8.1	3.9	3.0	4.2
1995 (6).....	8.5	4.0	2.9	4.5	8.1	3.8	2.7	4.3
1996 (6).....	7.1	3.6	2.7	3.5	6.8	3.4	2.6	3.4
1997 (6).....	7.8	3.9	2.8	3.9	7.5	3.8	2.7	3.8
1998 (6).....	6.7	3.7	2.7	3.0	6.5	3.6	2.6	2.9
1999 (6).....	7.0	3.8	2.8	3.2	6.7	3.7	2.7	3.1
2000 (6).....	7.1	3.8	2.9	3.3	6.9	3.7	2.8	3.2

1 The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

2 Data for 1976-1987 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 Edition; and data for 1988-2000 are based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

3 Total includes cases involving restricted work activity only in addition to days-away-from-work cases with or without restricted work activity.

4 Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

5 To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small nonfarm employers in low-risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in the survey estimates.

6 Data exclude fatal work-related injuries and illnesses.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals. Data exclude farms with fewer than 11 employees.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

